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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner & Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following Articles, viz.

Boxes bunch Raisins,	Hyson Tea $1 pr. lb.
Drums Figs,	Maccaboy Snuff,
Soft shell Almonds,	Scotch do.
Scotch Barley,	Butter Crackers,
Goshen Cheese,	Jameison's water do.
Gunpowder Tea,	&c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14. 58.3t.

HATS, HATS.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver HATS, which they offer for sale cheap for cash.

HOYT & STURGES.
December 31. *Market Square.*

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the bilary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,
Costiveness,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,
Sickness of the stomach,
Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Dizziness of the head,
Lowness of spirit,
Palpitation of the heart,
With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S,
Indian Vegetable Compound,
For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

DR. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capiliary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. PUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c.

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
January 14.

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery
HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles, as Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

JAMES MARTINE,
COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.
Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant*,
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat,
6 Do. Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot*,
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 Malaga,
13 Meillers.

RED.

14 Large Muscat,
15 Malvoisie,
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
17 Black Hambourg,
18 Constantia.

For Wine.

WHITE.

19 Auvergnant,
20 Blanquette,
21 Doucinelle,
22 Plan de Dame,
23 Olivette,
24 Doucette,
25 Plant de Reine,
26 Burgundy,
27 Morillon,
28 Madere,
29 Bourgelas,
30 Picardan,
31 Chalosse,
32 Panse.

RED.

33 Claret,
34 Auvergnat,
35 St. Jean,
36 Jacobin,
37 Meunier,
38 Pineu,
39 Pritanier,
40 Teinturier,
41 Bourgignon,
42 Bouteillant,
43 Suisse,
44 St. Antoine,
45 Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

WHITE.

46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,)
47 Do Golden,
48 Do Cracking,
49 Do Musk,
50 Muscat Lezarde,
51 Do Small Berries,
52 Do (d'Alexandria,)
53 Do (from Jura,)
54 Sauvignon,

RED.

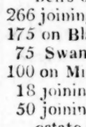
55 Chasselas,
56 Do Violet,
57 Muscat, Rouge,
58 Do Violet,
59 Muscat Grey,
60 Damas Violet,
61 Do of Poquet,
62 Early Magdelen.

Subscriptions received by
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

EQUITY SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Hon'ble the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the suit wherein David Smith (Haymount), is complainant, and the Widow and Heirs at Law of Wm. W. Ballard, dec'd, are Defendants, I will on Monday the 1st day of February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., expose for sale at Public Auction,



THE HOUSE AND LOT,

situate on Hay Mount, where the said Ballard formerly lived, and containing one half acre of Land.

At the same time and place, in pursuance of said Decree, I will sell a negro slave named Sylvania, and her issue.

A credit of six months will be given upon the purchaser entering into bond with approved securities.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*
December 20, 1829.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 8th day of February next, I will sell at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following *TRACTS OF LAND*, lying in the Districts of Lock's Creek, Flea Hill, Willis Creek, Rockfish, and 71st District, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1828, together with all costs and charges, viz:

Lock's Creek District.

148 acres on Sandy creek, listed by David Horne, tax due,	$0 88
200 on do. by Abraham Leaden,	83
490 joining Autery and others, 300 manor plantation, 200 on Cape Fear joining McAlister, listed by Henry Nunnery,	13 17
50 on Burkhorn, by Merida Odum,	1 30
110 on do by Malcom Purcell,	1 00

Flea Hill District.

1007 on Horsepen branch and 44 joining D. McNeill, by John Carouth,	1 23
200 on do. do. by John Davis	1 36
575 on Great & Little creek, by Jas Geddie	1 69
199 on Flat Swamp, by Bryant Guy,	76
100 joining Henry Elliott, by Ezekiel King,	2 75
128 joining Matthew King, by Jos. N. King,	2 34
840 on Bain's Marsh, by Alex'r McPhail,	3 40
460 joining Carouth, by do do. for the heirs of John McPhail,	87
266 joining H. Griffin, by Mary McCorquedale	1 01
175 on Black River, by John McKethen,	33
75 Swamp, by John Norman,	71
100 on Mingo joining Trapwell, by John Pope,	79
18 joining Henry Elliott, by Joshua Taylor,	81
50 joining Gardner and others, unlisted, the estate of John McKay,	57

Willis Creek District.

143 on Cape Fear, by Daniel Butler,	4 08
300 west side C. F. Gray's crk, by Wm Brantly	76
200 joining D. Thames, by Jas. Chapman,	4 06
222 on Dunn's Creek, and 1 unimproved Lot, Fayetteville, Cool Spring, by B. Chapman,	7 50
195 joining Thames, by Wm. Jordan,	74
156 east side Cape Fear, by Thos Taylor,	3 28

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By A. BLACK, D. S.

Rockfish District.

330 Rockfish & Gillis branch, by Dunc Black,	3 65
200 Rockfish, by Nancy Carpenter,	76
200 ditto. by William Carman,	
970 ditto. & Jumping gully, 100 on falls Rockfish, 3000 on big and little Rockfish, 180 Rockfish Mills, due for 1827 and 1828, by Thomas Davis,	28 76
100 Little Rockfish, by Thomas Davis for the estate of Wilkinson,	19
150 Broad branch, by Duncan Mac Arthur,	57
45 Camden road, by Elizabeth Newberry,	25
1462 Beaver creek, by Malcom McPherson,	7 12
90 Sandy Run, by William Simmons,	94
500 joining the Ellison survey, by Samuel and Alexander Williams,	2 53
81 Espie's creek, by Jno. Mac Neill,	89

Seventy-First District.

2800 Beaver creek, by D. Kay,	7 56
920 Little river, by James Munroe,	3 10

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By D. GILLIS, D. S.
December 31, 1829. 56ts.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following article exhibits an animating view of the rapid progress of reform in the morals of our people, upon which the eye of the philanthropist can but rest with delight.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 31.

American Temperance Society.—The third annual meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Masonic Hall. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Boston, Massachusetts, who expressed his thanks to that benignant Providence which had watched over their humble efforts during the past year, and enabled them to convene once more under circumstances the most auspicious and encouraging. He then called upon Dr. Murray to address the throne of grace. Extracts from the annual report were read by Mr. Hooker, Assistant Secretary of the Society. It appeared from this document, that while the last annual report recorded the existence of but four State Societies, (in addition to the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and the Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of ardent spirits,) the number is now increased to *eleven*; and in three other States arrangements are making to form such societies during the present winter. The number of county, town, and other secondary societies recorded in the former report was 222: it is now known to be upwards of 1000, as follows, viz: In Maine 62, New Hampshire 46, Vermont 56, Massachusetts 169, Rhode Island 3, Connecticut 133, New York 300, New Jersey 21, Pennsylvania 53, Delaware 13, Maryland 6, Virginia 52, North Carolina 15, South Carolina 10, Georgia 14, Alabama 8, Ohio 30, Kentucky 9, Tennessee 5, Mississippi 5, Illinois 1, Michigan 3, Missouri 1. In all 1015. The whole number of members in these Societies is believed to be not less than 100,000. Nearly all of them are formed on the principle of *entire abstinence.*

More than 700 reformations of habitual drunkards have come to the knowledge of the committee during the past year, and the stoppage of more than 50 Distilleries,—some of them from principle, and some from necessity. A Distillery in one of the middle States, being part of the effects of a bankrupt, was offered for sale at auction, together with a few acres of valuable land. On the day of sale, not a bid was made. The assignees set it down as a total loss, and reported it so to the creditors, declaring that the Temperance Society had ruined the property. A French gentleman afterwards applied for the farm, and was asked to negotiate for the whole estate.—"No," said he, "not for the Distillery; I don't want that; I don't want to be ruined." A distiller in the same State, on giving up the business from conscientious scruples, said, "If the Devil wants any more whiskey, he may make it himself, for all me."

A decrease of sales is reported from some towns in almost every State and Territory in the Union.—varying from *one quarter* to *nine tenths.* In a few places the sale is *entirely* discontinued. The following facts, illustrating this point, were mentioned in the report:

A merchant in one of our principal towns to his correspondent, says, "It is not in our power to give you a very near estimate of the quantity of liquor, and the kind you mention, we can probably dispose of, from the fact that the 'cold water society' rage to such an extent in this vicinity, at present, that our sales in former years would be no guide to form an estimate for the season. The sales of all descriptions of liquors have fallen off *at least three fourths.*"

"One of the partners of an importing house, in the city of ——," says a correspondent, "one day called on the factor of a house in France, which had sent, for several years, 500 pipes of brandy to this country, and applied for a freight of brandy from a French port home. "I don't know," said the factor, "I'll tell you next week." A few days after, the factor called on the applicants for the freight, and said, 'I can't engage a cargo; I have been round to several merchants, and no one will promise to take any part of the cargo. I don't know what it all means.' They replied, 'you need not fear to risque 2 or 300 pipes.' 'No, no,' said he, 'I will not risque it. I don't know what it all means. I returned from —— yesterday; I sat down to dinner with 60 gentlemen, and 52 drank nothing but *cold water*, and I wont risque it.' To a similar application for a brandy freight, another French factor replied, 'No, no, de devil is getting out of de 'Mericans—dey drink no more brandies.'"

The report states that more than 400 dealers, either by wholesale or retail, have relinquished the trade in ardent spirits, from a conviction that it was wrong to continue the traffic. More than 50 battalions, regiments, and smaller military bodies, have, during the year, taken orders for the disuse of ardent spirits on their days of parade and drill. A single town in Vermont has saved $8400 by temperance during the same period, and the state of New Hampshire is calculated to have saved more than $100,000.

These and other animating facts which were presented, excited a lively interest in the minds of the crowded assembly, which was increased by the addresses of Drs. Cox and Milnor, Rev. J. Leivitt, and Mr Edwards, of Andover, Mass. one of the Society's General Agents. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up, amounting to 90 dollars.

THE DEAD SEA.

"——tristique, palus inamabilis, unda."—*Virg.*

The description of this strange Lake, which follows, is contained in a recent narrative of a residence at Jerusalem, and excursions into the surrounding country, given in the New Monthly Magazine. The neighbouring districts are spoken of as rocky, barren, and drear.

The sea is discoloured by the waters of the Jordan for about two hundred yards, and, at least four hundred feet up the stream, the water tastes extremely salt and brackish. The south side is covered with a quantity of low shrubs, and about one hundred yards from the river, a low line of sand separates its *debordemens* from the sea. Here, also, are a few trees, the greater part shrunk up and withered. We now proceeded to the shore. The view from this point is singularly striking. The mountains of Moab on the east, and the continuation of the chain Gebel Nalse on the west, form a vast basin. No plains of any extent intervened between the mountain and the sea. The sandy plains of Jericho stretch off, blank and waste, to the north. We sat down for a time, in silent astonishment, and gazed, strongly impressed by the sight, on the universal desolation which weighed like a curse on every thing around us. We were seated on a withered trunk, which had been carried down by the river and afterwards rejected by the sea. Large fragments of a similar kind lay scattered around us, half buried in the slimy sand; beyond these were long crusts, or shells of salt, glistening and crackling under the feet of our horses, that were wandering about in search of some sour herbage, and, finding none, had at last approached to where we were placed. A few sickly plants, half smothered in the mud and salt of the frequent inundations, made a sort of wood. Near drooped one or two squalid knots of tulips, mixed with glaring yellow flowers; and we heard, from time to time, the melancholy song of a few lonesome birds on the stunted trees. After a short repose, we stripped, and rushed into the waters. They bore us up with great force as we advanced. We took precautions not to wet the head. The travellers who had preceded us had suffered from neglect in this respect. The water seemed tolerably clear until taken up in the hand, when it looked oily, and resembled brandy when first mixed with water. The general hue was a dead, polish green, approaching to blue; the bottom slippery and slimy, cleft strongly up and down for several feet together, and here and there scooped and sunk into pits and holes. This slime, on the shore, assumed the appearance and consistency of stone. The sensation on leaving the water was disagreeable in the extreme. It did not, indeed, produce that contraction of the skin mentioned by most writers, but we felt instead, a clammy, oily feeling, not unlike honey half washed off. I saw no asphaltum floating on the surface of the sea; but we picked up some particles (the largest not longer than an inch) and perfectly black, on the shore. The water tasted particularly salt, bitter, and poignant, and left a strong, sharp, stinging sensation on the tongue, nose, and eyes. The salt deposite, too, on our beards and skin, was very considerable and most unpleasant. The whole scene was one of utter desolation. Not a human being was visible in the neighbourhood; not a single sympton or vestige of man. A few straggling birds, and the fragments of a few shells in the sand, were the only evidences of life.

THE RIVER JORDON.

From the same source we have a brief account of this stream:

We found the waters of a lurid olive, extremely rapid and eddying; the bottom of a fine chalky soil, easily disturbed, and easily subsiding. In summer, the river is quite clear. The Arab who crossed was obliged to swim about one-third of the way: the stream was much swollen; at other times of the year, particularly during the hot months, it is easily fordable on foot. The banks on the west side are precipitous, on the opposite much broken by trees, &c., their general height about fifteen or twenty feet; their breadth about one hundred and fifty feet, and depth about twelve. A little down, the river altogether loses this character. It is still confined by high banks, but they are quite bare both of trees and herbage: the river assumes a dead dim hue; a few scattered reeds are almost sufficient to impede its course, which is remarkably sluggish, and may remind the traveller of some parts of the Tyber.

Sharp Shooting.—In the debate on the Judiciary system, in the Virginia Convention, Mr. Randolph observed, that the reply of Mr. Chapman Johnson to the speech of Judge Marshall, was like firing a pocket pistol at the fortress of Gibralter. Mr. Johnson said, he wanted no *ghost* to tell him he was unable to contend with the Chief Justice in argument.

Admirable Sentiments.—The subjoined passages in the inaugural address of Governor Wolf, of Pennsylvania, are cited by a writer in The National Gazette as "worthy of his head and heart." They are, it is added, "full of wisdom, and should be remembered and repeated by every citizen, and proclaimed and taught in every school in the Commonwealth."

"Sinecures never were contemplated, either by the framers of the Constitution or the Legislatures; no individual, therefore, can expect to be appointed to an office of trust or profit, until he shall have established a character for moral integrity, industry, sobriety, and a capacity to discharge his official duties personally, and without a reliance on others."

"He who has been dishonest in his private transactions, or has proved unfaithful in matters of private trust, can have no claim to public confidence."

"Sound morality, as well as public policy, requires, that the ruinous sin of intemperance should be discountenanced and rooted out of society, not encouraged by the bestowal of places of trust or profit on its votaries."

There is much practical wisdom in the following remarks of Dr. Franklin:—

"All human situations have their inconveniences. We feel those that we find in the present, and we neither feel nor see those that exist in another.—Hence we make frequent and troublesome changes without amendment, and often for the worse. In my youth I was a passenger in a little sloop, descending the Delaware. There being no wind, we were obliged, when the ebb was spent, to cast anchor, and wait for the next. The heat of the sun was excessive—the company of strangers to me not very agreeable. Near the river side I saw what I took to be a pleasant green meadow, in the middle of which was a large shady tree, where it struck my fancy I could sit and read, and pass the time agreeably till the tide turned. I therefore prevailed with the captain to put me ashore. Being landed, I found a great part of my meadow was really a marsh, in crossing which, to come at my tree, I was up to my knees in the mud; and I had not placed myself under its shade five minutes, before the musquetoes, in swarms found me out, attacked my face and made my reading and my rest impossible, so that I returned to the beach, and called for a boat to come and take me on board again, where I was obliged to bear the heat I had strove to quit, and also the laugh of the company. Similar cases in the affairs of life have often fallen under my observation."

We are very much gratified to find, by the journal of the House of Representatives of the U. S. that the following resolution has been introduced into that body, and we cannot but indulge a hope that it will be adopted by Congress as the law of the nation.

"On motion of Mr. Cahoon, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Militia Laws as to exempt from Military duty in time of peace, all persons under 21 and over 35 years of age.

We hardly know a more interesting subject to the nation at large than this. The law requiring the enrolment of minors, between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, is very oppressive upon that class of inhabitants, and very often highly pernicious in its effect upon their morals and character. It is oppressive, because it takes them away from their regular pursuits and obliges them to lose several days in the year, in an employment useless to them, and equally so to the country.

The portion of their life alluded to, is in all respects of the most important nature. They are then in the midst of their education, preparing themselves, either by learning a trade, or qualify themselves for some other pursuit; and if interrupted by the frequent calls for military trainings, they not only lose the time, but the fatigues, and indulgences too often yielded to, in a great measure unfit them for their various pursuits for a day or two more. The parent loses not only the time, but the oversight of his son, during a period of particular and dangerous exposure; and it is by no means an unfrequent case that the mischief begun in this way lasts through life. The same may be said of the apprentice.

But the loss of time, though great, is far less than the loss of character and morals. In multitudes of instances, young members of the military companies have contracted habits of intemperance at mustering and on field-days, that have followed them through life, and into their graves. These are evils that cannot be repaired; and the only mode of preventing them is that proposed in the above mentioned resolution;—and that is by keeping them out of harm's way.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

In one of the criminal courts at London, a lad of fourteen convicted of theft, for the third time within a year, was sentenced to seven years transportation. He called out to the Judge, addressing him by an indecent epithet. "Then I shall be just of age; and I hope you will stick up there till I come back." The court reconsidered the sentence, and ordered him to be transported for life.

A gentleman in Norfolk, (Eng.) lately sent as a present to a friend in London, a hare, a brace of pheasants and a brace of partridges, packed in the hollow of a large turnip.

Old Parr, who lived until the age of 152 years, gave this advice, "Keep your head cool by temperance, your feet warm by exercise, rise early, and go soon to bed, and if you are inclined to get fat, keep your eyes open, and your mouth shut."—*Jour. Health.*

A reward of $20,000 has been offered by the Consul of the Netherlands, residing in New York, for the recovery of the jewels stolen from the palace of the Prince of Orange.

Laws of North Carolina.

An Act to enable the State Bank to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection.

Whereas many of the good citizens of this State are indebted in large sums of money to the State Bank of North Carolina, and whereas the collection of said sums of money by said Bank previously to the first day January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, at which time the charter, by the existing laws, must cease and determine, may lead to much individual distress and general embarrassment: And whereas it is expedient that the said Bank should be enabled to call in the debts due to it gradually and by instalments, so that the collection thereof may be as little oppressive to the people as the nature of the case and the interests of said corporation will admit.

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several laws now in force relative to said Bank, be, and the same are hereby continued in full force until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, for the purposes and subject to the exceptions, limitations and provisions herein after mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four, it shall not be lawful for the President and Directors of said Bank, under any pretence whatever, to make any new loans or to discount any bill, bond or note, except such bill, bond or note, be offered in renewal of or in payment or substitution for some previously existing debt.

Be it further enacted, That after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it shall not be lawful for the President and Directors of said Bank, under any pretence whatever, to make any loans on what is called accommodation notes, or notes payable at *larger** periods than three *annual*† instalments of ninety days each, except such note be offered in renewal of, or in payment or substitution for some previously existing accommodation debt.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the President and Directors of said Bank, after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to issue any bills or notes of said Bank under the denomination of five dollars ro re-issue any bills or notes under the denomination of five dollars that may have been by said Bank previously issued.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the President and Directors of said Bank, after the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to emit any bills or notes of said Bank, or to issue any bills or notes which may have been by said Bank previously issued: Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent said Bank, by its proper officers, from executing bills obligatory, or other proper evidences of debt in order to secure the payment of what it may owe, or in order to obtain loans for the purpose of paying its debts, or in order to procure further indulgence from any of its creditors.

And be it further enacted, that the President and Directors of said Bank shall so regulate the proceedings thereof, as not to require on the renewal of any debt contracted by loan or discount now existing, and to become payable hereafter, a greater instalment than the one twentieth part of the present amount of the debt every ninety days: Provided always, that the said instalment be punctually paid as it becomes due, and that the Board of Directors or their Agents, when said Bank has established agencies, shall always judge of the sufficiency of the securities offered: And provided also, that this section shall not apply to any debt which has been contracted under an engagement to be paid more speedily and by larger instalments, and provided further that the whole amount of debt due and remaining unpaid to said Bank on the thirty first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty four shall not exceed two thirds of the amount of debt now due.

Be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall be lawful for the President and Directors of said Bank to receive stock of the Bank in payment of debts at a reasonable value to be fixed on by the Stockholders, and to be approved of by the Public Treasurer, and the stock so received shall be considered [illegible] part of the capital.

Be it further enacted, That after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the Stockholders may declare dividend of the capital as the same shall accumulate, provided the capital shall not be reduced to less than the amount of debts due from the Bank

And be it further enacted, That at every annual election hereafter of Directors of the Principal Bank, it shall and may be lawful for the Stockholders of said Bank to elect ten Directors only, of whom the Treasurer of the State shall be ex-officio one, which said ten Directors shall have the same powers as by the former laws were given to the Directors as therein prescribed, and that a majority of said Directors shall be necessary to constitute a board for the transaction of business.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Directors of the Principal Bank to diminish the number of Directors of any of the Branches thereof now already appointed, to any number not less than seven, and that hereafter in the appointment of Directors of any of the said Branches, the Directors of the Principal Bank shall appoint not more than seven nor less than five to each Branch, and that a majority of the Directors of each Branch shall be necessary to constitute a Board for the transaction of business.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Principal Bank to discontinue the Branches thereof, and to transfer the capitals of said Branches to the Principal Bank: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to discontinue any two Branches at a shorter interval than nine months. Provided also, that whenever a Branch shall be thus discontinued, an Agency shall be established at the place where said Branch did exist, until the expiration of all their chartered privileges, for the purpose of receiving payment and making renewal of debts then due: and, Provided also, that all notes issued by the said Bank, and made payable at any such Branch, shall, at the option of the holder, be payable either at the said Agency or at the Principal Bank or at any of the Branches not discontinued.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer of said Bank shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable on conviction to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

And be it further enacted, That the President of said Bank shall, on or before the first day of July next, make known to the Governor, in writing, whether the stockholders of said Bank assent to this restricted extension of their charter, and if the President of said Bank shall fail so to do, this act and every part thereof shall be void and of no effect.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this the 7th day of January, 1830.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, S. H. C.
D. F. CALDWELL, S. S.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy. Given under my hand, this 9th day of January, 1830.

WM. HILL, Sec'y.

An act to prevent fraud in Deeds of Trust and Mortgages.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no deed of trust or mortgage for real or personal estate, executed after the fourth day of July next, shall be valid at law to pass any property as against creditors or purchasers for a valuable consideration from the donor, bargainor or mortgagor, but from the registration of such deed of trust or mortgage in the county where the land lieth; or in case of chattels, where the donor, bargainor or mortgagor resides; or in case the donor, bargainor or mortgagor shall reside out of the State, then in the county where the said chattels or some of them are situated.

Be it further enacted, That the Clerks of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in this State shall hereafter have authority in their respective counties to take the probate or acknowledgment of deeds of trust or mortgages at any time, in as full a manner as their respective courts now can or may do.

Be it further enacted, That the Register shall endorse on each deed of trust or mortgage the day on which it is presented and delivered to him for registration; and such endorsement so made, shall be entered on the register's book, and form a part of the registration; and he shall immediately thereafter register the same in the order of time in which it was presented and delivered to him.

Be it further enacted, That any Register, not complying with the provisions and requisitions in this act, shall be liable to an action on the case to the party injured, and also to be indicted in the Superior Court, and upon conviction fined at the discretion of the court.

An act for the relief of Securities in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That when any Judgment shall hereafter be obtained before a Justice of the Peace upon any debt contracted by bill, bond, note or contract, for the payment of which any person shall have become liable as security, and the original debtor shall desire to obtain a stay of execution thereon, but the security shall be unwilling to such stay, it shall be lawful for such original security to cause his dissent to such stay to be entered by the Justice granting the judgment, which shall absolve him from all liability to the security for said stay of execution.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Constable or other officer who may have the collection of said debt, to make the same out of the original debtor and security for the stay of execution aforesaid, before he resorts to that of the said original security.

* This word ought to be *longer*. It is so in the original bill.

† And this *equal*. Both are errors of the Engrossing Clerk and were overlooked by the Committee for Enrolled Bills.

The North American Review No. LXVI., has appeared. Its contents are:—Art. 1, Pitkin's History of the United States; 2, Bolivar and the Bolivian Constitution; 3, Removal of the Indians; 4, Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia; 5, Hoffman's Legal Outlines; 6, British opinions on the Protecting System; 7, Lafayette in America; 8, A year in Spain, by a young American; 9, Popular Eloquence of the Romans; 10, Dara's thoughts on the Soul; 11, The American Almanac—all the articles, it will be seen, excepting two, relating to the Americas.

Great Western Rail Road.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* contains a communication from De Witt Clinton, Esq. well known as an able and experienced engineer, respecting a rail road from the city of New York to the state of Missouri. The project is one of immense magnitude, and must require to execute it several years of labor and an immense expenditure of money.—According to the calculations of Col. Clinton, the expense of a rail-way on the contemplated rout, being upwards of 1600 miles in length, would be about $15,000,000, and notwithstanding its cost, it would afford a liberal profit on the amount invested.

It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday last, that the British frigate Blonde, was at Constantinople 16th of October, with all her armament up board [illegible] heretofore accorded to any armed ship.

This paragraph is incorrect. The United States' frigate George Washington, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, passed the Dardanelles, and anchored off the city, with her full armament, so long ago as the year 1800. It may be recollected, that the celebrated English traveller, Dr. Clarke, particularly notices the admirable appearance of this vessel, and that he himself with a British nobleman and his wife, partook of an entertainment on board of her, where was exhibited the curious spectacle of a goblet at each corner of the table, with water from America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Revised Statutes of the State of New York have gone into operation. Extensive reforms are introduced by them in the criminal, as well as civil jurisprudence. One change that has been made strikes us as a very proper one, viz: The old form of asking prisoners whether they are guilty or not guilty, is superseded, by the query of "Do you demand a trial upon this indictment?"

New York, Jan. 10.

A colored man arraigned yesterday threw the court into a dilemma for some time. In accordance with the form prescribed in the revised statues, he was asked whether he demanded a trial upon the indictment? He very coolly replied that he "did not." As the revisers have made no provision for such a case, we cannot say what the result might have been, if the prisoner had not, after a pause, added that he would be ready for trial to-morrow.—*Courier.*

Mourning Apparel.—A meeting has been held at Cazenovia, N. Y. of which Henry Crandall was chairman and Benjamin Davenport secretary, at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That after mature consideration and due reflection we do consider the present custom of wearing mourning apparel as useless, inconvenient, and oppressive, particularly to the poorer class of citizens, and productive of no good effect to any; inasmuch as we consider it a display of pride and ostentation; that it does not serve to call to mind our departed friends, nor to remind us of our own mortality. It is inconvenient, because it throws the care of purchasing and making clothes upon a family, at a time when worn out with care, watching, and sorrow, they need retirement and relief.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the use of any particular habit of mourning apparel, color or fashion, ought to be done away.

Resolved, That any apparel suitable to enter the sanctuary of Jehovah, to pay our devotions to the most high God, is, and ought to be considered suitable for funeral and mourning occasions, without alteration of trimmings or fashion.—*Utica paper.*

The sons of the Emperor of Austria, have all been taught some trade, the hereditary Prince being an excellent weaver, and his brothers good carpenters and joiners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, considerable time has been devoted, each day, to the consideration of Executive business, with closed doors. Among the proceedings of the 12th, we notice the following:

EXECUTIVE POWERS.

Mr. Barton rose and said, that, considering all discussions of the relative constitutional powers of the President and Senate, upon matters of displacing, as well as of appointing federal officers, in their nature public; and that no rule or order of the Senate made such subjects secret—he gave notice that at the next Executive session of the Senate, he would move to transfer the discussion of that question from the Executive to the Legislative Journal of the Senate, with a view of giving to it that publicity which the importance of the subject merits.

Mr. King said he rose to express his surprize at the course pursued by the Senator from Missouri. It is a course so entirely novel, that I am confident that gentleman has not given to it his usual reflection. Are we thus, sir, to confound our Legislative and Executive proceedings? Is the Executive Journal thus to be made public, without the sanction of the Senate, or a notice given while in our Legislative capacity, of an intention to do an act, when we shall be in our Executive capacity? I hope, sir, the Senator from Missouri will perceive the propriety of withdrawing his notice, and take an occasion, when the Senate shall be engaged on Executive business to bring it forward. Should he, however, persevere in pressing it on the Senate, I am confident you will, in the discharge of the duties of your station, refuse its reception.

Mr. Hayne said he would submit to the Chair whether it was competent for the gentleman from Missouri to make any motion in the Senate, acting in its *legislative capacity*, in relation to a matter which was stated to be pending before the Senate in its *executive character;* and if not, whether the notice of such a motion could be now received? If the gentleman desired to bring up any question on the subject to which he had alluded, he might submit a distinct Resolution to the Senate, or, if he desired it, to transfer any resolution now pending *elsewhere*, the motion could only be made *there*.

The President decided it was not in order.

In the House of Representatives, the debate still continues on the resolution of Mr. Hunt, proposing to divide the revenue from the public lands among the several States for Education and Internal Improvement, the amendment of Mr. Martin of S. C. to require the new States to account for what they have already received, being still undecided.

The contested election from Tennessee was decided on the 13th, by an almost unanimous vote in favor of Pryor Lea, the sitting member.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be procured, through the commanders of the public armed [illegible] and our Ministers and Consuls abroad, such varieties of the sugar cane, and other cultivated vegetables, grains, seeds and shrubs, as may be best adapted to the soil and climate of the U. States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared a well digested manual, containing the best practical information on the cultivation of sugar cane, and the fabrication and refinement of sugar, including the most modern improvements; and to report the same to the next session of Congress.

These resolutions were read and laid on the table, for one day of course, according to rule.

On the 15th, a bill was reported by the Committee on Retrenchment, to abolish the Board of Navy Commissioners, and to transfer its duties to the Secretary of the Navy.

A bill was also reported to provide for taking the fifth census of the U. S.

Arnold Naudain has been chosen a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. McLane, now Minister to England.

Washington, Jan. 12.

The House of Representatives found itself yesterday unexpectedly engaged in a somewhat animated debate, on a question which does not usually give rise to discussion—namely, the reference of a petition. The petition was one presented to the House a week or two ago from a meeting of citizens held in New York, and then laid on the table, praying the interposition of Congress to protect the Indians of the South against the injustice and oppression which the petitioners apprehend to be threatened by the legislation of the States within which the Indians reside—referring to the State of Georgia particularly, perhaps solely, for we have not had an opportunity of reading the paper. The petition is couched in strong, and as some of the gentlemen asserted, indecorous language, applied as it is towards the Legislature of one of the States of the Union. A remark of a member from Georgia on what he conceived the disrespectful and improper language of the memorial, drew forth a reply, which elicited remarks from others, until the discussion gradually swelled into an animated and not uninteresting debate.

By most of the gentlemen from Georgia, and by Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, particularly, it was contended that the language of the petition was highly disrespectful and indecorous towards a sovereign State of the Union, and that it would be sanctioning the indecorum to receive the petition and dispose of it in the ordinary mode, which they strenuously opposed. Moreover, that the attention of Congress had been called to the subject by the President of the U. States, and was now undergoing inquiry and investigation by the proper committee; and that this memorial was in fact nothing more than an argument against the views of the Chief Magistrate, and demanded no action on the part of the House, &c. &c.

On the other hand, it was argued that the language of the petition was not indecorous towards Georgia, because the injustice which it deprecated and invoked the Government to avert was hypothetical and suppositious; that the language was strong indeed, but such as freemen had a right to address to their Representatives on a subject which they deemed of national concernment; that, even if it were indecorous towards one of the States of the Union, that was not sufficient to justify the rejection of the memorial, inasmuch as indecorum in its language towards Congress could alone justify Congress in refusing to receive it; that the right of petition was a sacred right, and should not be curtailed or denied without the clearest and most indisputable grounds for such a step, &c. &c. The petition was finally referred.

We like the following remarks from a late National Intelligencer too well not to copy them.—[Ed. Observer.

Internal Improvement.—It is with sincere pleasure we publish the Proceedings in North Carolina and South Carolina (which will be found in another column) on the subject of Internal Improvement. The indication which is given from the former State appears to be conclusive of the sentiment of that State; whilst that from her Sister State is conclusive as to the sentiment of an important District only, but, as far as it goes, is equally intelligible It gives us pleasure, also, to be able to add, that the State of Tennessee has given unequivocal evidence of her sentiment on the same side, by instructing her Senators, and requesting her Representatives, to use their exertions to procure an appropriation by the Congress of the United States for an important public improvement within that State. We rejoice in these indications, not so much because they strengthen the cause of Internal Improvement by the means at the disposal of the General Government, as because they take from this cause at once the geographical character which we were apprehensive that it might, like one or two other great questions, be made to assume.

It is from the influence of questions purely geographical, only, we believe, that this Union has any thing to dread for a century to come. It is therefore that we have been early and unwavering friends to the execution of objects of Internal Improvement *of general utility* by the aid of the redundant resources of the Government of the Union. It is therefore that we now rejoice in the *effect* of the exercise of this power, demonstrated in its subjugation of the prejudices against it—in its winning its way to all hearts by its benignant influence It cannot now be called a Western or a Northern Doctrine, for a majority of the Southern States also have embraced it. There remain now hostile to it, as far as we are advised, only four States in the Union out of the four-and-twenty, and in these States there are large minorities of the People in its favor. We doubt, indeed, whether in two of them, they be not majorities instead of minorities, were the question fairly tried by any proposition directly affecting their interests. By these two, we mean the States of New York and Virginia.

Nor is it merely for its tendency to erase geographical distinctions, animosities, and prejudices, that we exult in the spread of opinion favorable to Internal Improvement. We exult in it for another most powerful consideration: because it will, by imparting beneficent action to the Government within its own limits, repress the tendency to action beyond those limits, and to consequent lavish expenditures upon Naval and Military Armament, in connexion with extended Foreign Intercourse, which would otherwise be the necessary consequence of a revenue accumulating beyond the exigencies of the Government. Already, we have a surplus revenue. In a few short years, the National Debt being paid off, and the revenue perhaps not diminished, (even though the imposts may be specifically lessened) the Government will have Ten Millions of dollars at least to employ, in addition to its present rate of expenditure for civil and miscellaneous purposes.—What a temptation to the ambition by which even Republics are sometimes animated! Yes, to the ambition, not of individuals high in trust merely, should such be found in after times, but to the ambition of the People. Suppose the surplus to be only one half the amount of the present Sinking Fund; that it be Five Millions per annum only, instead of Ten, we put it to our considerate readers, whether it would not contribute infinitely more to the National happiness, to employ that money in the encouragement of the arts of peace and the developement of the internal resources of the country, than in the purchase or conquest of Foreign Colonies, and in building up the extensive and expensive establishments, Military and Civil, which will be necessary to maintain them? For such will be the natural course of the ambition of this Republic, as it has been of others that have existed, *and have perished* before it, if it be pampered by the consciousness of physical strength and of a Treasury distended to repletion. If the country be impregnable at home, as we even now believe it to be, in a national sense, it is all that we desire from the external action of the Government. And to make sure that great end, and to prevent objections, which will arise among the people to a government *without occupation*, we desire to see the General Government employed, in moderation, in those undertakings now which we trust hereafter will constitute its pride and glory.

John Floyd was on Saturday last elected Governor of the State of Virginia, to succeed Governor Giles. The votes in joint ballot of the Legislature were as follows:

For John Floyd	140
Peter V. Daniel	66
Scattering	7

From the Washington Chronicle.

Two young men, as we are informed, left one of our public Hotels a few mornings since, armed and equipped *alamode*, to settle a quarrel in the *honorable way*. Having reached the spot designated, and adjusted the fearful preliminaries with as much composure as possible, the word was given, and shots exchanged; but their hands were so *tremulously untrue* to the purpose, that no injury was done. The spasmodic affections which shook the frame soon passed off, and perfect tranquility would have been restored but for a lingering apprehension that the ball might have passed imperceptibly through some part of the body; indeed so strong was this conviction with one of the parties, says our informant, that the most careful examination with difficulty prevailed to allay his agitations.

To Printers.—The editor of this paper is authorised to announce that a discovery has been made, by which one fifth of the labor in setting up types and in distributing them into the cases, is saved. The plan has been submitted to a practical test, and found to be completely successful. It has also received the approval of several printers in this city. Further particulars will be given as soon as the interests of the inventor will permit.—*Boston Manufacturer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

West India Trade.—Our negotiations with Great Britain, we are induced to believe, upon good authority, by no means make that rapid progress, which had been anticipated by the public from the intimations which have been thrown out in conversation and in the public prints. What the intelligence and ability of the late Administration failed to effect, could not reasonably be expected to be accomplished merely because the Administration of Government had changed hands. We learn, accordingly, that though Mr. M'Lane is very respectfully received at the Court of London, and Lord Aberdeen *listens* with great civility to what he has to say, there is very little probability of these two distinguished gentlemen coming to a good understanding. Lord Aberdeen will doubtless be "commanded by His Majesty to assure Mr. McLane that the best possible feelings, are entertained towards the United States," and so forth, and so forth—but no further forth, or we are mistaken. In fact, according to the latest accounts, as far as we are informed, Mr. McLane had made no progress towards any arrangement concerning the Colonial Trade, upon which the British Government is as little disposed to yield to his just representations, as it has been previously to those of Mr. Rush, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Barbour.

Among the strangers now resorting to Washington, is General Samuel Houston, late Governor of the State of Tennessee.

National Intelligencer.

Marriage Ceremony.—"You bromish," says old Squire Ganel to the bridegroom, whoever that happy man may be, "You bromish to hap dis woman for your vife." Yes, "Und you madam bromish for to hap dis man for your husband." Yes. "Vell I pronounce you to be one flesh and one beef. Und now I pooblish de bawns dis matrimony, before Got mine vife, Dolly, Harry, und de rest of de childers. Und, ash de scriptur says, vat Got puts togedder, let no man poot asonder. Und now, (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) *vere ish mine tollar.*"

We sometimes meet with funny things in the shape of advertisements. Huddled amongst the crowd of equivocal "Wants" of "*plain* chamber-maids" and "*light* porters," every day to be found in the London Times, we lately observed the following: "Wanted immediately, as footman, a respectable and well educated man: he must understand the dead languages, and speak most of the living ones fluently. He will be expected to wait at table with decorum, to clean knives and forks, and to attend a horse and gig. He must be of a grave and serious deportment, help the girls to make the beds, and play with the children.—*Phil. Chron.*

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cherau bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

No. 1, for 1830.

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.—*Odd and Even.*

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 1, for 1830, draws in Baltimore

On Wednesday, 27th January.

This Scheme is arranged on the ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the Holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw *THREE!*

Besides the Capital Prize of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and no Prize lower than Four Dollars.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks—the whole payable in Cash, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $4, | *Quarters,* $1
Halves, 2, | *Eighths,* 50 Cts.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, January 6, 1830. 58 2.

15,000 Dollars more!!

To be drawn on Saturday the 23d inst. in the city of Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

CLASS NO. 1, FOR 1830.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of 15,000	DOLLARS,
1	do	6,000	DOLLARS,
1	do	4,000	DOLLARS,
1	do	3,000	DOLLARS,
1	do	2,000	DOLLARS,
5	Prizes	of 1,000	DOLLARS,
5	do	of 500	DOLLARS,
5	do	of 400	DOLLARS,
10	do	of 300	DOLLARS,
10	do	of 200	DOLLARS,
20	do	of 150	DOLLARS,
24	do	of 100	DOLLARS,

&c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters,* $1 25.

*** The cash will be paid at sight for all prizes.

☞ Orders for Lucky Numbers, enclosing cash or prize tickets by mail, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. Address to

B. W. Hewson.

PETERSBURG, Va.

Adventurers will at all times be advised of the good luck the moment the drawings are received.

January 14, 1830.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1830.

Laws of North Carolina.—We copy from the Raleigh Register the law extending the charter of the State Bank, which, at the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 10th inst. was accepted as an amendment of their Charter. The Register says,

"The act in relation to the Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Cape Fear, is a copy of the above, except what relates to the lessening the number of Directors, and the power given to the Directors of the Principal Bank to discontinue such of the Branches of said Institution as they may deem proper.

"The meeting of Stockholders appointed a Committee to consider and determine at what price Bank Stock should be hereafter received from such Stockholders as are indebted to the State Bank or any of its branches, in payment of their debts. The price was fixed at $75 per share—and the Public Treasurer in behalf of the State concurred in the determination."

The Raleigh Star says,

"The acts of Assembly, which were passed at the last session, giving time to the Banks to close their affairs, and fixing an uniform rate of collection, commence their operation thirty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly: that is to say, on the 7th day of February next. It is very important that the community should know that no debtor can claim the benefit of the provisions of these acts who may be at that time a delinquent. Every individual, therefore, who is indebted to any of these institutions and who is anxious to secure to himself the *right* of paying off by small instalments, should take care that his note, if now due, should be renewed before the 7th of next month. Unless this be done, he is left to the mercy of his creditors."

The reader will also find two other important laws in another column, taken from the Oxford Examiner.

The Virginia Convention brought its labors to a close on Saturday last, after a session of more than three months. They have not made so many changes of the Constitution as was expected. The most important relate to a partial extension of the right of suffrage, and to a reduction of the number of members in the House of Delegates and increase of the number in the Senate. Such as it is, it was adopted by a vote of 55 to 40. A proposition was made by Mr. Randolph, to submit the new Constitution for approval to the *freeholders* of Virginia only, but it was rejected 66 to 28.

The Editor of the Halifax Minerva has a right to his own opinions, and if he will allow us to enjoy ours, without "putting *us* down" for them, we will "agree to disagree" with him.

"The *disposition of underrating* our public men," (as the Minerva expresses it,) is one that we utterly disclaim the possession of.—Nor have we ever exhibited it. The Editor appears to think that the Press in this State should puff and praise men who have by accident or art got into public life, for fear their true calibre should be discovered abroad, and the character of the State suffer thereby, which is the great bugbear that seems to frighten him. We would beg leave to remind him, that the fault lies in putting such men in office, not in telling the public (what they will always find out sooner or later) that they are unqualified for the stations they fill. It were indeed a Herculean task to make great men by such means of *all* those whom North Carolina has put into great stations. And the worst of it is, that it might be found out that our puffs are nothing but puffs. We put it to the Editor whether it is not better to tell the truth, and let the public know, at once, that some of those who fill great stations, are nothing but little men after all, and that our great men are left at home, not being able, or willing, to enter on a political life?

The Editor makes use of the words "detraction," "malevolence," and "abuse," in the article which he has devoted to the "putting down" of our humble self. Whether he means to apply these words to us, or to our correspondent "A Native Citizen," we are not able to ascertain; and are, happily, in too good a humour, just now, to quarrel with him about them, even if intended for us, feeling that we do not *deserve* them.

A writer in the last Oxford Examiner, whom we will condescend to notice notwithstanding the unjustifiable indecency of his style, has attacked our motives for what we have heretofore published relative to the late senatorial election. For this we care not.—We know our motives to have been without the smallest taint of personal feeling, and are therefore indifferent to what this writer in Wake Forest" has been pleased to say of them. He is like a man who swears to a fact the true of which he knows nothing—equally guilty of perjury as though he knew he was swearing to a falsehood.

This writer has advanced the extraordinary and truly ridiculous doctrine, that it is the legitimate province of the Press to canvas the private character of a public man, but that we must not allude to his talents, or in other words, to his essential qualifications for the station in which he has been placed. The Editor of the Examiner has so fully and happily refuted this notion, that we will only add, that if we were disposed to restrict the Press entirely on either point, it would most unquestionably be in regard to private character.—That the doctrine of this writer suits his present purpose, and that accounts for his using it. He knew that he could not claim for Mr. Brown the eminent talents suited to the most exalted station in the gift of the State, and therefore the Press should not allude to the want of talents. A very convenient doctrine. We throw back the charge of detraction in the teeth of this nameless writer. It is utterly false. Will he, or will any one, say that Mr. Brown is an eminent lawyer, which will have said that he is not? Will he say that he is not inferior to most of the gentlemen who were candidates for Senator, which will have said that he is? Will he say that the people are not disappointed and mortified at his election? He may say all this with as much truth as he charges us with "detraction from Mr. Brown on the score of talents."

Our object was from the first, not the depreciation of Mr. Brown, but to draw the attention of the people to the extraordinary and singular circumstances attending his election, and especially to induce them to inquire into the motives of their representatives in choosing a man whom no one in the State ever dreamed of for the office. And if it should appear, (as report said was the fact,) that the result was owing to a shameful levity on the part of some of the members, and to a criminal combination on the part of others, that those who produced it might receive the merited indignation of their constituents. We have heard these charges loudly and repeatedly made against members of the Legislature; and have felt it our duty to let the people hear them. In doing which, we have ample and gratifying assurances that we have not erred, far more than sufficient to counterbalance the snarling of such a scribbler as he of Wake Forest. We have even now before us, a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of the very town in which his piece appeared, (in a county adjoining Mr. Brown's native county,) complimenting us in terms too flattering to be repeated, for our independent speaking of what ought to be spoken, and informing us that our course had met with unanimous approbation, so far as he knew, with the exception of this Wake Forest writer.

But we will not take up more room than to notice him on one point further. He takes it for granted, and so do many others, that Mr. Brown's politics (which are those of Virginia) in regard to what are called State Rights, and the constructive powers of the Constitution, are the politics of a majority of the people of this State. This we firmly and honestly believe not to be the fact. Why has it always been supposed that N. Carolina denied the right of the General Government to make Internal Improvements *of National importance?* Has there ever been a clear expression of their opinion? No. Has the Legislature, even, ever expressed its opinion? Little as we should regard this as the sentiment of *the people*, yet we have not even this. But for two sessions past, both parties, seemingly afraid fully to meet the question, have acquiesced in its quietly reposing on the table, after one or two speeches on each side. The Senate, indeed, did this year give a decided expression of its opinion on the subject, by asking the aid of Congress for a work within our State. And we repeat it, that we are clearly of opinion, that when the people come to decide the question, their decision will accord with the Senate's, with this proviso, perhaps, that the expenditure of the funds be placed under the direction of the State. The different impression that has prevailed, is owing, we believe, to the degrading idea some persons have of North Carolina, that she will follow blindfold in any track that Virginia may lead. This is not our opinion, and we freely say so.

Once more.—Since the above was written, we have received the Newbern Spectator, and are glad to see that respectable print concurs with us, in part at least, in our views of this subject:

"In copying the article on our Legislature, from the Fayetteville Observer last week, a strange mistake was made by substituting the word *'unconstitutional'* for *'unintentional,'* in speaking of Bedford Brown's election. Our friend, of the Observer, appears much disconcerted at this appointment, and expresses himself on the occasion in no very measured terms.—We enter fully into his feelings, but are at a loss where to bestow our rebuke. Mr. Brown is not altogether to blame, nor yet is our Legislature fairly obnoxious to censure, it being a sudden movement which caught a majority of the members napping. Upon the whole we consider it as one of those fortuitous mishaps, which the sovereign people sometimes perpetrate in their wisdom, and which now neither excites our wonder nor ruffles our temper. When the Observer thinks that Mr. Brown will vacate his seat on understanding the general feeling of disapprobation which his election has produced througout the State, he calculates without his host. Ah, my friend, you little ken what a Jackson man is made of, if you expect he will leave a snug birth before the expiration of his term, unless you put him out *'vi et armis,'* neck and heels.

Mr. Brown is a man of honour and integrity; and *could* he take the same view of his election that many others do take we, doubt not he would resign. But this is hardly to be expected, since it so seldom happens that men can "see themselves as others see them." "

We would beg leave to amend the first paragraph above, by striking out the word *Jackson*, where it occurs near the end of the paragraph. One of our greatest statesman has said of office holders, without confining the remark to Jackson men, that "few die, and none resign."

Divorces.—It is a fact creditable alike to the late Legislature and to the people, that but one petition for a divorce, so far as we recollect, was presented during the late session, and that was rejected. The decided stand taken at the preceding session, on the subject, has had the happy effect to rid the Assembly of this disgraceful species of legislation. Not so in Georgia, as will be seen by the following paragraph:

"The Georgian publishes a long list of the recent acts of the Legislature of that state; one of which is described as an act "to divorce a multitude of men and women!"

The people of New York have a way of their own of doing things. In every thing connected with elections, they are the most *uncartain* folks that we have any knowledge of. For instance: A Mayor of the City of New York was to be appointed a few days ago, by the City Council. At a meeting of the Council, it was resolved then to go into the election; and the then Mayor, (who presides over the Council, and was a candidate for re-election,) was requested to vacate his seat until the balloting was over. This he refused to do, when a number of the members, disgusted, left their seats, so that a quorum could not be formed for several days. At last they addressed a letter to the Mayor on the subject, to which he replied that he did not mean to vote for himself. They then resumed their seats, when the election was held, and Walter Bowne, the former Mayor, received 15 votes, Thos. R. Smith 13, and W. S. Coe 1. Mr. Bowne was accordingly declared to be re-elected, amidst the mingled hisses and shouts of a multitude of spectators. But on the next day, fourteen members of the Council went before a Magistrate and each made oath that he had voted for Thos. R. Smith. How it happened that only thirteen ballots were counted for him, has not yet been explained.

The Raleigh Star states that the Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement of the Circuits for the present year:

	Spring.	*Autumn.*
Edenton,	Judge Norwood,	Judge Strange.
Newbern,	Mangum,	Donnell.
Raleigh,	Martin,	Daniel.
Hillsborough,	Strange,	Norwood.
Wilmington,	Donnell,	Martin.
Morganton,	Daniel,	Mangum.

The following is one of the most amusing specimens of literature, that we have seen.—The chirography is equal to the orthography and syntax:

Montgomer conty

to mr John thomson

December th 26 1829 Sir mr John thompson thare was a hown puppy cume to me thare by old mr sirs d—s and he folloed me home and I did not no whoes puppy it was and sum of my nabers told me that they alloud it was archebels m——s puppey and i saw m—— and he sed that he had laust one and he told me to keepe they pupey tel he came and saw him that was at September Cort at montgomery and I never saw him no more tel at the Campmeting in an son in october thin he told me to keep they puppey tel he er my John thompson saw they papey tho mr William R—— has sent two er three times and I did not thinke it was right to let him have they puppey but mr thompson if it is your pupey I want you to have him Sno more but remains your frend ——

The Expresses.—The U. S. Telegraph says, "By an extract from a letter to Mr. Bradley, written by Mr. Chiles the agent for the Contractors, we learn that the President's message reached Mobile in 89 hours, and in 18 hours more to New Orleans, making 107 hours, one hour less than four days and a half, from Washington to New Orleans, a distance of 1189 miles.

The Legislature on the last day of their late session, adopted a resolution authorizing the purchase of a portrait of John Stanly, Esq. executed by Ford, to be placed in the Hall of the House of Commons.

We have been much gratified by this resolution. It is a just tribute of respect to one of the brightest geniuses, and most useful public men that North Carolina has produced; a tribute the more valuable and grateful, as it may help to soothe the declining days of one on whom the hand of affliction hath heavily fallen.—*Newbern Spectator.*

We learn that *Wm. M. Sneed*, of Granville, has been appointed by *Governor Owen*, Agent of the State, to visit Washington, for the purpose of presenting to the consideration of Government, the unsettled claim of North Carolina against the United States for advances made during the late War.

Ral. Register.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 11.

A case of small Pox has occurred in this place. We understand that the Town Commissioners have taken the necessary measures to prevent the disease from being communicated. We do not think that any fear of its spreading, need to be entertained.

A Quandary.—"I knows well enough," said a fellow, "where fresh fish comes from—but where they *catch these 'ere salt fish*, I'll be hanged if I can tell.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extracts from a letter to the Editor of the Observer.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1830.

DEAR SIR:—The House of Representatives was engaged a considerable part of Thursday last in committee of the whole on the bill reported by the Judiciary committee, providing for an increase of the number of Judges and for holding the circuit courts in the new States, in which they have not been heretofore held. Mr. Buchanan, chairman of that committee, delivered a lengthy and able argument in support of the bill. After which Mr. Strong offered an amendment as a substitute, proposing to abolish the circuit courts and give the district courts jurisdiction of all their business, and for the present Judges of the supreme courts to hold two supreme courts annually, one at Washington and one at Philadelphia. The question on this amendment has not yet been taken.

Mr. Hunt's Resolution relative to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, continues to be the subject of a very interesting and protracted discussion in the H. of R. which is not likely soon to terminate.

When the proposition was first made for an inquiry into the expediency of the measure no serious opposition was anticipated to its adoption, but the debate has assumed such a character as evinces a determination in the members who take part in discussion to go fully into the merits of the proposition, which course has latterly been pursued, and all the arguments look forward to the ultimate object of the Resolution.

The delegations from the new states are, I believe, unanimously opposed to the Resolution, and some of them avow openly, that the lands do not rightfully belong to the U. S., but to the sovereign States in whose Jurisdiction they are situated. The Representatives of the new States and the old party *constitutionally* opposed to Internal Improvements are combined against this measure, but it is believed they will be unable to prevent its adoption.

A very warm discussion took place in the House on Tuesday last on a motion to refer a memorial of sundry citizens of N. York, remonstrating against the forcible removal of the Southern Indians, and the course about to be pursued by Georgia, in relation to them, and which the memorialists feared would be sustained by the General Government, on that delicate subject.

The Georgia representation objected to the reference upon the ground, that the memorial was couched in indecorous terms, and which seemed to impugn the conduct of that State. They were quite sensitive, and fastidious in noticing the language held by the petitioners, which some have remarked was far less exceptionable than language which the Governors of individual States have held towards the General Government. The memorial was referred by a large majority.

Mrs. Decatur's claims are again before Congress, for services rendered by her late husband in recapturing the frigate Philadelphia at Tripoli, in 1804, and it is believed with a better prospect of success than heretofore, having been strongly recommended by the President in his message.

Mr. Benton of the Senate has again brought forward his favorite project for a graduation, or rather reduction of the price of the public lands. Suspicions as to its object will probably prevent its success.

The disputed election from Tennessee, which has consumed so much time, has been decided by confirming Mr. Lea's right to a seat. Several others of a similar nature, are yet to come before the House, and will no doubt take up much time.

N. B. Governor Houston, late of Tennessee arrived in this City two days ago—much speculation is afloat as to the object of his visit. Some think him to be in pursuit of office, and others think him to be in the employ of the Indians, to make some arrangements for them.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Michael Osborne, JOHN P. DAVES, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH E. GRAHAM, daughter of Edward Graham, Esq.

In Alabama, Col. DARIUS HOBSON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss CHEE PI MACKAWIS, or the Jumping Rabbit, a belle of the Chickasaw tribe.

DIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Hugh McLean, in Moore county, on the 18th inst., Miss CATHARINE KING, formerly of New York.

In this vicinity, on Tuesday last, Mrs. ANN McRAE, relict of the late Daniel McRae, aged 86 years.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, at his own residence, in Richmond County, N. C., on Monday evening the 11th of January, of the palsey, Mr. ARCHIBALD McARN, aged 62 years.—He had long been a respectable and useful member of the Presbyterian Church at Laurel Hill, and manifested to the world by his conduct, that he was a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, as a calm and sympathizing citizen, and was much beloved by all who were acquainted with him. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a kind master. He bore his affliction for upwards of two years with uncommon resignation, and christian fortitude—and gave full evidence of a glorious hope in his Redeemer during his illness. He was blessed with a lively faith which enabled him to look upwards and count all earthly things but dross for the excellency of Christ. Death was no object of terror to him, and oft he expressed a wish to be gone to that Heavenly Kingdom where his friends hope that he is now resting in the arms of his Redeemer.

There is a home where saints may rest,
Where sorrow cannot reach the breast,
And when released from care and woe,
Rejoicing to that home they go.

Fearless and calm they welcome death,
Anxious to lose their latest breath,
They wish on earth no more to roam,
But long to reach their peaceful home.

Their happy souls do soar away
To live with Christ in endless day;
Their tiresome journey then is o'er,
Sickness and sorrow are no more.

Then let our sorrows cease to flow
When saints to glory homeward go;
But let us join in singing praise
To him who gave redeeming grace.

Oh that we all would serve the Lord,
And calmly wait a sweet reward;
Then every friend could meet above,
To drink of endless, boundless love.

We've no abiding city here,
While in this desert sad and drear;
Then why indulge in vanity,
Forgetful of eternity.

Oh why not flee from Sodom's plains,
And seek for bliss where peace remains,
Then like the saints a rest we'd find,
And gladly leave the world behind.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED up to January 13, Brigs Henry from Porto Rico, Susan Jane from Guadaloupe, New England from Matanzas, Independence from St. Thomas, Antelope from New York, Rubicon from do., Enterprize from Philadelphia, French brig Bons Amis from Guadaloupe. Schooners Hussar from Charleston, Nancy from do., Dollar from Porto Rico, New England from Charleston, Emeline from Savannah, Cuba from Charleston, Felicity from Philadelphia, Antelope from do., Carolina from do. Sloops Jones River Packet from Elizabeth City, Crawford from St. Augustine, Virginius from New York, George and Eliza from Charleston, Independence from do.

CLEARED, Brigs Maine for Martinique, Flamingo for Martinique, Adamant for Port-au Prince. Schr's Hazzard for Martinique, Kataldan for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8¼ a 8½. Bagging yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 6½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $3 a 4. —iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 90 a $1. Lard, 6. Lead, 7 a 7½. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7 a 7¼, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 25 a 28. Wheat, new 65 a 70.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

New Advertisement.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED THE *FOLLOWING ARTICLES:*

300 Bags prime green COFFEE,
50 hhds. prime Porto-Rico and New Orleans SUGARS,
40 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 casks fresh Stone LIME,

Besides which, he has a General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Leather, Rope and Bagging, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell very low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

January 21, 1830. 59-3t.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE

January 14.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed by John McLeran, Esq., for certain purposes therein mentioned, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Fayetteville, on

Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1830,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

REAL & PERSONAL ESTATE:

The Store on the corner of Hay street and Market square, with the Warehouse.

The Dwelling House and Lot on Rowan street.

A small Dwelling House and Lot containing about half an acre, on Ramsay street, formerly owned by Samuel Salmon, and at present occupied by Mrs. Warden.

The Dwelling House, (Summer Residence) three miles from town, together with 76 acres of land.

One tract containing 139 acres, on upper Cross Creek, adjoining the lands of John Huske, and John D. Eccles.

One tract, on the waters of Carver's creek near the land of Nathan King and others, containing 300 acres.

One acre Lot on Hay Mount, unimproved.

One Lot on Ramsay street, containing two and a quarter acres.

One Lot on Cool Spring street, south of the Flour Warehouse, extending 40 by 50 feet.

A small Plantation in Wake County, about 18 miles from Raleigh, with a comfortable House and improvements, formerly owned by Kinchen Azours.

ALSO,

11 NEGROES,

CONSISTING OF MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Two Horses, a Wagon and Cart, one Gig, Carryall and Harness; one Cow and Heifer.

A Pew, No. ——, in the Presbyterian Church.

20 Shares of State Bank Stock, sold subject to a pledge.

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞The above sale will take place at the Market House, and be continued there, and at the Dwelling House on Rowan Street from day to day, until the property is disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

E. STEDMAN, *Trustee.*

January 21, 1829. 59-3t.

Valuable real Estate

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on the first day of March next, at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, all the *REAL ESTATE* (the Banking House excepted) belonging to the State Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville and its vicinity, consisting of Lots or Parcels of Ground with their Buildings and Improvements, and tracts of Land following, viz.

One Lot of Ground containing about an acre, on the south side of Mumford street, with a large and elegant two story Dwelling House, a large Ware House in good repair, a Stable and other out Houses thereon, known as the Mumford Place.

One Lot at the corner of Person and Dick streets, with a large two story House occupied as a store and dwelling, and a large two story Ware house thereon, formerly Henry Branson's.

One unimproved Lot, having about sixty feet front on Winslow street, and running back about one hundred and twenty feet.

Two unimproved Lots, on Hillsborough street, a little north of Maiden lane, one having about 50 and the other about 66 feet front and running back about 100 feet.

One Lot with a large three story unfinished brick House, intended for two stores and dwellings, adjoining the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Haymount, formerly Henry Branson's.

One Lot on Person street, with a large Warehouse thereon, rented to the Town as a public Flour Warehouse.

One Lot situate on a cross street between Person and Russell streets, with a handsome two story dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden, &c.

One Lot fronting on Person and Bow streets, a few yards east of the Town House, with a large Store House on each street, and convenient Warehouses back, formerly owned by Oliver Pearce.

One Lot with a convenient Warehouse thereon, and one or two vacant Lots adjoining situate between Gillespie and Dick streets, nearly opposite the State Bank, formerly Dun. Thompson's.

Several Lots and Warehouses in Lower Fayetteville, and two well known and convenient Wharves, all lately Duncan Thompson's.

A Lot with a two story House of two tenements, fronting on Hay street opposite the Mansion Hotel, and running back to old street, formerly Col. Clark's.

That elegant and desirable Residence on Hay Mount called the Mac Millan Place, with about twelve acres of ground. The Dwelling House is large and commodious, commanding a fine view of the town. The Garden and Out Houses have lately undergone considerable repair. This place is admirably calculated for a Summer Seat or permanent residence for persons leaving the low country in pursuit of health.

1120 acres of tolerably timbered Land, within two miles of Fayetteville, with an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream running through the land, formerly the property of John Hadly.

640 acres of Land on Beaver Creek, within six miles of Fayetteville, formerly L. Newby's.

122 acres of Land, a little North West of Hay Mount, within a mile and a half of town, affording several healthy and pleasant situations for building, on which there are excellent Springs.

1081 acres of well wooded Sandhill Land, within four miles of Fayetteville, well calculated for summer residences, formerly John McKay, Jun's.

A Plantation of 300 acres of first rate Land on the East side of Cape Fear river, about 3 miles below Fayetteville, formerly Thomas Davis's.

50 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear, about 15 miles below Fayetteville, adjoining Lands belonging to the heirs of John Thames.

Very liberal credit will be given to the purchasers; particular terms made known at sale, which will be made by order of the President and Directors of said Bank.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *President.*

Raleigh, January 14, 1830. 59ts.

Dry salted Hides.

100 Dry salted *HIDES*, weighing from 20 to 35 pounds each, a superior lot, in prime order, this day received and for sale on accommodating terms, by

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 12th January, 1830. 58 2w.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

TRUST SALE OF

CANDLE FACTORY.

WILL be sold at Auction, at the Town House, on Saturday the 23d day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, that valuable establishment known as the *CANDLE FACTORY*, with all *FIXTURES* and apparatus appertaining thereto. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

By order of Jno. W. Sandford, Trustee.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*

January 7, 1830. 47-ts.

Cook & Horn.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above firm, have taken the Store two doors West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they offer for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

And other articles, which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

JAS. G. COOK,
HENRY HORN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1830. 57-3w.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor,
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the East side of Gillespie street, a few rods South of the Market, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

They also offer to the public, a new article called

The Sheet Iron Portable OVEN,

For baking bread, meats and all kinds of pastry; this Oven is in extensive use in the Northern Cities, and for convenience and economy is surpassed by none in the United States.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.

☞ Take Notice.

WHEREAS, persons owning lands on the banks of the Cape Fear River do frequently, and contrary to law, fall timber into the said river, and thereby obstruct the navigation, and involve the Cape Fear Navigation Company in considerable expense in removing the same—Therefore, this is to give notice, that from and after this time, the said Company are determined to prosecute to the uttermost extent of the law, all persons so offending; and a reward of Five Dollars will be paid, on conviction, to any person giving information of the same to the Subscriber. By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

December 17, 1829. 54-2m.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from *New York and Philadelphia*, in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS and OILS*, all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for *Cash* or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

50 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
30 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime green Coffee,
100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
75 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted sizes,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
10 do Jamaica Spice,
8 do race Ginger,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
2 hhds. green Copperas,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
1 case impl. and G. P. Teas, in 2lb cannisters
15 quarter boxes imp. G. P. & Hyson Teas,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
30 do Windsor and variegated do.
40 mats Cassia,
50 boxes Glass,
25 kegs Orange Powder,
1 cask Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts,
1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds,
6 boxes Chocolate,
2 do Eng. Mustard in cannisters,
25 do mould Candles,
10 do Whittemore's cotton Cards, No. 10,
10 casks Cheese,
150 reams wrapping Paper,
60 do Foolscap and letter do.
20 whole and half bbls. Mackarel, Nos. 1 & 2,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy, Seignette & Dupuy brands,
6 half qr. casks do. a new & superior article,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
15 bbls. country do.
2 hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. Orleans do.
15 bbls. N. E. do.
1 pipe Madeira,
6 qr. casks Sherry & Teneriffe,
6 half qr. casks dry Malaga, } *WINES,*
6 whole do sweet do.
3 qr. casks old Port,
15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron,
3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted,
½ do. Shear Moulds,
25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
150 sacks do.

American, German, English, and cast Steel, Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and bellowses, frying pans, weeding hoes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair seives, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, opodeldoc, Bateman's drops rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Also, on Consignment,

25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS.

Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Cask Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.

October 14, 1829. tf

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR **1830,**

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Duncan G. Mac Rae,

Steam Boat Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

HAS a large Wharf with convenient Ware Houses, for the storage of cotton and other produce.

December 16, 1829. 55-4w

Notice.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, holden in Fayetteville, on the 21st day of November last, (pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders of said Company, passed at their last annual meeting) it was Resolved, that a Dividend of two per cent. on the original capital stock, and on the amount expended by the Board of Internal Improvements, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at my Office in Fayetteville, on the first day of February next.

JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.

December 14, 1829. 54tIF.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
4-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, olue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Copperas,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Provender and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for this the management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this House, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12tf

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50-tf

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown *New Line of Coaches.*

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. a half past 4 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Bernard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, South Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office